WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, and muskets as soluters. To attempt the course would dampen enthusiasm, and make the

E-ropprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL:

hirty copies, and one copy of the WEERLY and one of the Dally to the maker of the club..... 30 00 Fifty copies, and two copies of the WEEKLY and rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without

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J. M. TILFORD, President Indiana polis Journal Company

THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All evariably in advance. Address ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

## Selected Miscellany.

Preliminary Tests of the "New Pol-

coinion of the "new policy" which President have been or may be duly enacted, and to the Lincoln threatens to enforce with the army and lawful orders of the President." In accordance navy of the United States after the first of Jan- with this State view, they are now holding troops uary next, in case, at that date, any States or back under sundry pretences as to their disposal parts of States shall fail to be represented in and control when passed over to the Jeneral Congress. At the same time we have placed on Government, but really for the purpose of prorecord our augury of the consequences likely to longing the war until after the 1st of January, so flow from this proposed attempt to make emanci- as to insure the liberation by proclamation of all pation part and parcel of our plan of military op- the slaves. erations for the restoration of the Union.

enforce in this matter is appointed to take effect ernors will send on troops to infuse new blood only after the first of January next, we are not into the worn regiments of the Peninsula, Gen. yet called to consider it in any other than its the McClellan could sweep on to Richmond in six oretical aspects, or its contingent results, so far weeks. Now, if Richmond is taken before Janas these are already described by different classes | mary, a winter campaign can be carried on in the of observers. To these we may have occasion to South, which can not be if the war is confined to refer at some length on a future day.

in vielding to a "pressure" from which he long | Tribune. sought to "relieve the country," has now a right to look to them for a confirmation of all the and the Abolitionists will be to prolong the war a promises that have been made and all predictions | year or two more than it need be, at an expense that have been uttered in the hope of extorting to the people of at least another thousand million from him this reluctant proclamation. The Pres- of dollars. There is no likelihood that the President says, (as well he may say,) in some remarks ident will take the responsibility of authorizing which will be found in another column, as ad the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers in dressed to assemblage of the people of this city, the North more than the laws call for, in order that he has issued this proclamation "under a that the Governors may have a standing army at very heavy and solemn sense of his responsibili- their control, whose support at home, and not at ty." He says he is still, in his position, "envi- the theater of war, will add a hundred millions roned with difficulties," and therefore he has a of dollars to the public expenses. But it seems right to claim that the confidence he has placed in the advisers who have so vehemently urged President, and are keeping back great numbers this step shall not be shown to have been mis- of volunteers in camp at home when they are

which, after long "deliberation" he has finally

In the first place, the President, by introducing in his proclamation the promise of freedom to all slaves escaping into our army lines, has evidently | taken place .- N. H. Herald. determined to test at once the sagacity of the men who have confidently predicted that this simple declaration would put an end to the rebellion. He therefore makes this part of his edict imme diate in its application, and so that during the next three months be will have a good opportunity of proving the value of proclamations and testing the wisdom of his accepted counsellors. What he has a right to expect may be read in the following prediction of the Chicago Tribune, for just such a paper as it has now:

"But hark! Massa Lincoln, the great supreme lawgiver in the Union, proclaims them free men and women. The law which has bound the edict of the President of the whole Union, who pronounces them emancipated by virtue of an act of four millions of slaves it would carry with it the weight and authority of the voice of Jehovah State laws, local customs and masters orders would be auli and vold, and not binding upon his conscience or conduct. To hold him longer in would speedily prove to be impracticable.'

If there be any wisdom, therefore, in the antislavery astrologers, and if there be any virtue in proclamations, Mr. Lincoln expects in a few for centuries in the history of popular migrations. We have reason to know that his own faith is more hope to find the judgment of his advisers capital speech from Jason B. Brown, Esq., the approved by the event.

What his own opinion in the matter is was canticular attention of our readers, as in that report felt in giving renewed courage and zeal in the they will find a summary of the pithy and forcible the whole theory of paper proclamations as a is and the Union as it was." means of war or of emancipation.

It remains to be seen whether the President or or his advisers have been the more sagacious in their anticipations under this head. He has left the latter without excuse or occasion for fault finding, if the "loval blacks" do not now fly to our standards "like doves to the windows."

right not only to expect, but to demand, at the hands of his rejoicing and delighted friends, is the the ranks of the army shall be instantly fully—the war will be sustained by men and filled to overflowing with eager and valiant re- money to put down the insurrection; but he who cruits, asking to be led against the enemy and to attempts to divert it from this purpose, will reckon dent has not been left to trust to hap-hazard without his host and find himself as powerless as fire at his "magazine." On this point the Presiproxises. In an official letter, addressed to the illegal assumption should always be among a free Secretary of War under date of last May 19th, and intelligent people. the Governor of Massachusetts expressed a doubt whether on a sudden call he could succeed in raising three regiments to fight for the Union and the Constitution under the war policy that then prevailed. But he said that if the President would let "the Massachusetts boys" "fire at the enemy's magazine," and if the President would recognize "black men as legally capable of loy why, then, "the roads would swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey his call" to fight, "with God and hum in nature on their side." The Gov

ernor wrote as follows: Boston, May 19, 1862. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Six:-I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

"The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four in- daily being sent forward into Illinois from Cairo, fantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise. L. Thomas, Adjutant General." there being no objection on the part of those in authority. They, too, no doubt, have had revelations of the coming millennium to be inaugura-A call so sudden and unexpected finds me ted by the negro.

without materials for an intelligent reply. Our roung men are all pre occupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practised with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other

men feel that they were not soldiers but a mob. Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill Iwenty copies, and two to the maker of the club .. 20 00 francinlent flags of truce and lying pretenses as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them, both as I think they will feel the draft heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the road will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call. Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW. As under the original war policy Massachu-Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Pienies and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular prices.

setts has not yet filled her quota of the drafted militia men, and as there has been some vesistance to the draft in Connecticut, (where, as in Massaular prices. chusetts, it has seemed a "heavy draft on their of the President's proclamation in those quarters will be magical. "The roads will swarm" with volunteers. No draft will now be necessary in all New England. To doubt it would be to question the sagacity of Gov. Andrew and to do discredit to the willingness of New England's sons to fight "with God and human nature on their

For ourselves we shall watch the result with much interest, because on the success of the preliminary experiment which the President is try ing with proclamations will obviously depend the degree of his confidence in the advantages of the 'new policy" he has concluded to adopt.

The Gubernatorial Convention at Altoona and its Effects.

Nothing has occurred since the beginning of the war which goes so far to recognize the right of State secession as the meeting of Northern Governors, without any warrant of national or State laws, and without cause founded in anything like exigent public necessity. The Governor could aid the Government by an unhesitating compliance with military requirements, as extended at the beginning of the rebellion; but

General John Cochrane states, says the Tribune As the policy which the President proposes to correspondence hence, that if the Northern Govthe border until January, and operations in the At present we desire to remind the friends and | South during the winter will be left to gunboats patrons of this "new policy" that the President and insurgent slaves, as recommended by the

The result of the scheme of the Government these Governors are anticipating authority by the needed here. So hereafter there is to be a standing army at the North, to be supported by the which he must expect to see speedily realized, as people, who in turn perhaps are to be controlled the condition of putting any trust in the policy by bayonets. If the volunteers will carry out the desires of these Governors, who, among other things, may dictate a suspension of elections, or perchance act upon Old Thad. Stevens's idea, of treating elections as if they never had

Democratic Barbacue at Seymour. One of the largest and most enthusiastic con-

ventions of this year came off at Seymonr on Tuesday last. The vast assemblage, estimated at five thousand people, was called to order by that sterling Democrat S. W. Holmes, Esq., of Jackson county. Gen Spann, of Jennings, was made a few weeks ago, when it was clamoring chosen President, and Major Mooney, of Jackson, Vice President. The exercises were opened by an able and effective speech from OSCAR B. HORD, Esq., after which chains on their limbs is itself broken, swept away | Hon. M. N. SRIELDS, Marshal of the day, formed or submerged by the higher or more authoratative | the crowd into line and marched them to a beautiful grove south of the town, where a bountiful of the Nation's Legislature. The voice of the and excellent dinner was prepared and in waiting. President would sound throught Secessia louder and in the meanwhile the band played some soul that the seven thunders. In the ears and hearts stirring and patriotic airs. After dinner, Hon. JOSEPH E. McDonald delivered an argumentaspeaking from the Mount to the children of Israel tive and telling speech. He was followed by in the wilderness. In the mind of the negro, all Colonel Cynus L. DUNHAM in an eloquent and powerful vindication of the Democratic party, its principles and pol cy. In referring to the accusaslavery could only be done by brute force, which tion of "disloyalty" charged upon the Democratic party by its political opponents, Colonel D. inquired how long the war would last without the aid of the Democrats who had volunteered to weeks to see such a stampede of "loyal blacks" fight the battles of the Union? If that element deserting their rebel masters as has not occurred was withdrawn from the army, officers and pri vates, he said that the rebel forces would triumph weak on this point, and therefore he will the in thirty days. The exercises were closed by a young and talented Democratic candidate for didly stated to a committee who a few days ago Representative from Jackson county. The meet waited upon him from Chicago soliciting a proc- ing was a decided success in every respect, and tion, and to whose report we invite the par- its influence upon those who attended it will be arguments with which Mr. Lincoln has exploded great conflict to maintain the "Constitution as it

The People will Rule. Says a cotemporary: The Administration is but a fractional part of the Government. The people own the whole Government, and they will defend and preserve it against rebels at the The second thing which the President has a South and traitors in the North. So far as the President is true to his trusts he will be sustained

> An Abolition Afgument. The Pine and Palm, an Abolition paper fur-

pishes the following argument in favor of the President's Abolition proclamation, and against 1st. The American is becoming year after year more nervous; the negro race in the cours of time will counteract this tendency, and supply him with

muscle through Amalgamation. 2d. We need the negro for his moral attributes -his faith, his docibty, his patience 3d. It is the negro race who will inaugurate the millenium. "The Lord hath need of it" for a higher purpose than to administer to our national uses. The black is a natural Chris-

The supply of counteracting material is now

Gubernatorial Interference in Army thorities at Washington teregraphed back an or-The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago | Buell still retains his command. It is a noble

Times devotes a letter, under date of the 1st inst., the command of the Army of the Ohio." There has met with a defeat directs their movements. is no doubt but that there has been an effort from field. That benerable and responsible post has that source to displace Buell, whom Monton been assigned to Gen. Thomas; but Gen. Buell tempt of the latter to interfere with the duties Rose, visited Washington to influence the fighting pitch; persuaded him to insult that offi-President to enlarge the authority of the cer, not, perhaps, with the intention of bringing Governor of Indiana, by giving him the pow- about precisely the tragedy that resulted, but with tion or supervision of the War Department, and ence with army affairs, if allowed, would have replied the Governor, somewhat intimidated, "I resulted in the clashing of authority and diffi- merely came to see what was going on." a government within a government, and the

Affairs.

a powerful political influence, met with a flat in these affairs only occasions mischief. refusal. It was the most emphatic and determin- What with the arrival of new troops constant ed "No" that Mr. Lincoln ever uttered. It is ly, the sudden death of Nelson and the conseevident that this interference with and attempted organization of Buell's army and its hasty departence that Governor Morron has exercised in Washington. His clamor against BUELL well nigh succeeded in its purpose, but the prompt it is a magnificent and powerful army. It has

objection to the change by and the representations of those who had been associated with that officer, and who from personal knowledge well appreciated his qualifications as a military commander, defeated the conspiracy against him. And the visit of Governor Monron to Washington may have something to do with this matter and others connected with it. He may have gone there to attempt an explanation of his interference in army affairs, which evidently have been attended with unfortunate results to the country. We know not the relations which existed be-

tween Governor Monton and General Nelson, but it seems from reports they were anything but pleasant, on account of his disposition to interfere with army affairs and those entrusted with their direction. The reference of the correspondent of the Times to General Davis and his difficulty with General Nelson, does the former great injustice. There is no more gallant officer and proud spirited gentleman in the army than Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS. He needed no prompting from Governor Morron, or any other person, to redress an injury or an insult. And our only object in copying the comments upon the Davis-Nelson difficulty is to advise the friends of Gen. Davis as to the means which may be made use of to prejudice his case if possible. We know that ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ORGAN IN FAVOR OF RECOG Gen. Davis has not been in favor with the military department here and hence there is no probability whatever that he had any conversation with Governor Morrox about the affair until the D. to witness the conversation which might take place between him and NELSON at the time that unfortunate difficulty occurred. We can guarantee and the wheet fields as golden-when we that General Davis at any rate had nothing whatever to do with Governor Morron's intermeddling with army affairs beyond his sphere of duty. The Times's correspondent says:

Malignity has done its utmost, partisan hatred has exhausted itself, jealousy and envy have wearied in their efforts, and to-day the proud Army of the Ohio, nearly doubled in strength, wholly reorganized and armed with an unwavering confidence in its distinguished and able Cap conspiracies of Abolition Governors have been whose sentiments it represents: unavailing to deprive that gallant army of its tried and trusted commander. The same bitterness of party hatred has characterized the conduct of those who have sought his overthrow that has characterized the conduct of the assailants of war. the noble McClellan; and as in the case of McCiellan, so in General Buell's case, the efforts made against him have failed. There is no disguising the source of the assaults on Buell. Certain newspaper correspondents at Indianapolis have persisted in their false and groundless reports against him. Indianapolis is the capital of ndiana. Governor Morton is the Governor of Indiana. Governor Morton has been most untiring and devoted in his efforts to procure the removal of Buell. Can it be doubted who is the animating cause of the attacks so persistently made by these Indianapolis correspondents? Governor Morton has permitted his zeal to carry him too far in this matter. He can not escape the opprobium that will attach to him for it, since cultivate amicable relations with it." he has openly declared in this city that he should not rest until there was a change in the command here. He came here nearly as soon as Buell arlikely to fail in his attempts against Buell, he wisely took his departure, ere the gathering Governor Morton is an avowed Abolitionist. follows:

He is opposed to the prosecution of this war on any other than an Abolition platform. He was Governors that met at Altoona the other day to South, now, hereafter and forever. plot treason. He sympathized with their proposed action against McClellan. He dislikes McClellan has neglected the interests of his own State and our endeavors. \* \* spent his time here to plot for the removal of . It is enough that now I am prepared to take Buell and manufacture discontent and insubordi. | the responsibility of saying I am resolved to renation in his army. He has been instrumental in sist it here and to resist it everywhere. "And if getting up a paper addressed to the President that be treason, make the most of it." urging Buell's removal, and in procuring the sig-natures of Indiana Colonels to it. He has labored incessantly in camp, in the streets, in hotels, and in private apartments, to manufacture a feeling against Buell. He has condescended to views entertained by the cotton aristocracy when buy up purchasable newspaper correspondents to aid in this dirty work. He has secured the services of nearly all the correspondents at Indianap olis, and he has worked those representing Cincinnati papers here into his scheme. But, with all, he has signally failed. He came very near

der recalling the order of supersedure, and Gen. triumph for his army, and is everywhere received to what he terms "a brief review of Morron's that army has gone forth to battle, confident of with wild demonstrations of delight. And to day schemes and conspiracies to remove Bukli. from victory, knowing that the General who never yet

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

dislikes exceedingly. This feeling was engen-dered by Buxll bluffing Monrox in the first at army, and the director of all its movements. Let me in this connection put upon record another. It is not that Governor Morton is the entrusted to the former. As the story goes Mon- murderer of Nelson, though it comes near to that. TON telegraphed to BUELL that he would meet It was mainly through his conspiracies and inhim at a certain time, and the latter declined the trigues that the quarrel was brought about that interview, giving as a reason the pressing nature ranged through his instrumentality that that of his engagements, which would preclude it. quarrel should take place, and he was present to It will be recollected that a party of Indianians, witness it. I but repeat what is common report among whom were Senator Lane and Marshal here, that Morton, knowing Davis's ill-feeling to-

er to select the generals for the Indiana troops; a hope of inducing a personal encounter between them that would lead to the displacement of Nelto place an Indiana General over the department son. Morton hated Nelson as he hates McClel now under the command of General WRIGHT; to lan and Buell, and for the same reason. And permit Morros to buy arms, clothing and equipage for the Indiana troops, free from the intervenagainst him. This knowledge would explain the coiloquy between the two in front of the Galt to give him the provisional governorship or over. House office desk, after Nelson had slapped Dasight of Kentncky. This gubernatorial interfer vis's face: "Did you come to see that insult,

culty generally. It would have been establishing The whole secret of this affair will yet be brought to light. When it is investigated, let it be explained what Morton was doing on the preinside one would soon have been setting itself up in opposition to the Federal authority, if it could officers from Indiana, shut up in secret conclave

not direct it. Ambition, interest, and the lust of in his room. power would have operated upon those entrusted if not the wickedness, of the interference in miliwith this dangerous authority the same as it has tary affairs by the Governors of States, even if in many instances where that power has been del- these reports of Morton's connection with the egated under similar circumstances. History is killing of Nelson are not exactly correct? What full of illustrations of this kind, and human nature | field? They are called upon to raise troops, and business had they meddling with the armies in the is the same now as it has been in all ages of the the privilege is accorded them of appointing officers up to the rank of Colonel. Beyond that But these ambitious schemes and well laid plans rank it is none of their concern who commands our armies, any more than it is the concern of of Governor Morron, backed up as they were by the humblest private citizen. Their interference

any insight into the details of its organization. What is publicly known of its organization has been heretofore sent to you. Suffice it to say that gone forth in the lightest possible condition, in tending to pursue the enemy with the utmost rapidity, and strike heavy and rapid blows when it shall meet the rebel hosts.

The Cincinnati Commercial an Original Secession | dvocate.

The Cincinnati Commercial daily misrepresents the position of the Democratic party in reference to the rebellion. Since the fall of Sumter every Democratic convention which has been held in the Northern States has taken ground in favor of maintaining the Union inviolate. The Democratic party has always been an Union party, and for years they were derided by their political opponents as the "Union-savers." And the Democracy have not only been in favor of preserving the Union, but they equally desired to maintain the Constitution in letter and spirit-in the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, as "a bond, the only bond of the Union of these States; as all that gives us National character."

The Commercial, in March, 1861, expressed itself in most decided terms against a war for the subjugation of the seceders and in favor of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Read what it then said upon the subject after seven

NIZING THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. From the Cincinnati Commercial, March, 1861. War for the subjugation of the Seceders would

be unwise and deplorable. If there are two nations here who have been latter was called upon as a bystander by General living in an unnatural Union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated.

The sun will shine as brightly and the rivers run as clear-the cotton fields will be as white knowledge the Southern Confederacy. We are not in favor of blockading of the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in the session of the Seceders. We would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the

seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it. In its issue of vesterday, the 7th inst., carry ing out the idea it expressed in March, 1861, it tain, goes out to battle and to victory. All the says the following is the programme of those

They take the positions:

1st. That the rebellious States can not be con-3d. That the Unity of the Mississippi Valley is

essential to the welfare of all the people living in From these points they distinctly draw the inference that the people of the Northwest should cut loose from the Eastern States, stop the war, and cast their lots with the Mississippi slave

Those who vote, therefore, with the party and for the candidates it nominates, to use the language of the Commercial, with it and them. "would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to

As further evidence that it favors such a policy, it indorses most cordially the nomination of rived, and remained here until his mischievous one LYMAN TREMAINE as a candidate for Lieuconspiracies had resulted in the death of one gal- tenant Governor in the State of New York, who, lant officer, and then, perceiving he was most in February, 1861, after six States had already seceded, and the American Union was "tottering storm of popular indignation should burst over from its foundation to its summit," said, in a public speech, which was reported at the time, as

I wish to say that, traitorous though it may be, in full sympathy with the most radical of the I stand here to oppose the policy of war with the

I think I am speaking for the unterrified, brave, conservative citizens of this State, when I because McClellan is not prosecuting an anti- say we have not only no responsibility in this slavery crusade. He dislikes Buell for precisely the same reason, and because he dislikes him he be waged in spite of our opposition and against war, but we give notice now that that war will

> Who can doubt, after such indubitable evidence, again using its own language, but that the Commercial is "now engaged" in furthering the

The Command of our Troops.

An important correspondence has been published between General HALLECK and Governor succeeding, it must be admitted; and it was a GAMBLE on a question raised by the latter in refgloomy day here, both in camp and in the street, when it was announced that Buell had been su to appoint officers to the command of State perseded. But the same messenger that brought the order of supersedure united with the successions. Governor Gamble seems to regard the sor named—the gallant and magnanimous militia exclusively as State troops, and therefore Thomas-and with others of Buell's division claims the power of appointment. Gen. HALLECK, commanders, in protesting against his removal In a reply that is distinguished for its true logic That messenger, a member of Gen. Halleck's staff, came here and saw to his satisfaction that the representation of Buell's unpopularity and inefficiency that had been sent to Washington service, the power of appointment or of command Thomas knew they were false, and declined receiving the command that had been taken from fortifies his opinion by citations from the Constianother by fraud. The result was that the au- tution and laws of Congress and shows the prac-

tical difficulties that would arise in case a contrary course was adopted. He says:

Suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be ten distinct and independent commanders to that corps, for the appointment must be made by the States respectively, and an officer appointed by one State can not command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States, and at the same time to put such restrictions upon that use as to render it impossible.

Gen. HALLECK's conclusion, that any militia regiment mustered into the service of the United States can be commanded by any officer of proper rank in the service of the United States, is in accordance both with law and necessity. A contrary position would induce confusion and disaster, and this difficulty, which has proved a serious in ours. In ancient Greece this question was a fruitful subject of discord, and was probably the chief cause of its downfall. On one occasion of a combined expedition, the Generals of the respective States assumed the chief command in turns, for a period of only one day, when he relinquished it to the next in order. But this system was productive of so many disasters that the their daily right of command in favor of one, and victory was the result.

About a year ago Governor Brown; of Georgia, raised a point that the authority of the State was supreme in the rebel Confederacy, but JEFF Davis quickly reduced him to reason. He had sufficient discernment to see the fallacy of Brown's position, and snuffed him out remorseregular officers, by appointing regular officers to volunteer troops and volunteer officers to regular troops, so lately introduced by General HALLECK, is working good in breaking down the efficient means by which this great constitut and infusing an ambition among the men for tance from them as herstofore

Secretary of Interior.

Hon CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, is on a visit to this city. The distinguished seems to bear the burdens of his position easily. It is stated in well informed Republican circles that the Secretary aforesaid was sent out by the Administration to look after political affairs in Indiana, and in connection therewith his prospects for an election to the Senate, in case his party should carry the Legislature at the coming turn up on the eve of an important election. If the Democrats were in power and a member of the Administration should make a trip similar to Mr. SMITH's, the ebony papers would howl over the circumstance as an effort on the part of the Federal authorities to interfere with the elective franchise. But HALE, and DAWES, and other leading Republicans having complimented the party in power for its immense purity and freedom from corruption, we must take it for granted that Mr. this period is to imbibe the healing waters of Knightstown Springs. Of course this no-party port upon the patriotism of the people, and as evidence thereof conferring all its civil and the most of its war patronage to its partisan result of the elections soon to come off.

The terrible ordeal through which our beloved excludes from the minds of the Republican leaders any thought of party affairs, of party triumphs or party defeats, and that they think only exercise of any authority." of the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, the great charter of American liberty. The only object Mr. SMITH'S party has in sending partisan tracts and partisan minds of the people the very highly patriotic necessity of continuing a party in power which a leading Republican member of Congress, Mr.

In the first year of a Republican administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land, that somebody has plundered the public Treasury well nigh in that ingle year as much as the current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.

We do not know what Mr. Secretary Smith can do to elevate such a party in the affections | ton abuse of power. "In England, says the auand confidence of the people, but we have no doubt if he has any means under his control that of the Pretender, assisted by the forces of hostile he will use them to fasten still longer upon the nations, the habeas corpus act was indeed suscountry a political rule which a distinguished Republican Senator said was more dangerous to the liberties of the people than the rebel armies.

We hope that Mr. SMITH, relieved for a while from the corrupting influences of the Federal capital, will improve in health, politically as well ous duties a wiser man.

The Habeas Corpus and Martial Law. From the opinion of Judge HALL of the United States District Court at Buffalo, on the habeas corpus right, we take the following extracts:

States did not hesitate to declare, in respect to the claim that the President had the power to sus- to be called into the service of the United States, pend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus 'that he listened to it with some surprise, for I all hands that the privilege of the writ could not

be suspended, except by act of Congress." its powers, and is in these words: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and the reason

exercise authorized by Congress. But the question does not rest upon the reasoning or authority of the present Chief Justice. He I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and our own, or the commentaries of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly re-

To guide me to a right conclusion I have the commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Chief Justice Story, not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the clear and authoritative decision of that court itself, given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principle I have above stated."

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his commentaries of the habeas corpus clause in Constitution,

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise, which may justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes by design and sometimes be cause they were forgotten, the right to suspend it one in all federations, has been wisely overcome is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or in vasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge wheth-Generals were obliged to rescind it by foregoing er the exigency had arisen, must exclusively belong to that body." (3 Story's Com. on the Con.,

And Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the oinion of the Supreme Court in case of ex parte Bollman and Swartwout, uses this decisive lanuage in 4 Cranch, 95:

"It may be worthy of remark that this act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States sitting under a Constitution which had declared that the privileges of the writ of habeas lessly. The comingling of the volunteer and corpus should not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it.' Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt, with peculiar force, the obligation of providing distinctions between the two branches of service, privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension promotion, which is not held at such great dis- should be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation, they gave to all the courts the power of awarding writs of habeas corpus."

And again, in page 101: "If at any time the public safety should re classes, upon whom it proves a heavy tax. It is quire the suspension of the powers vested by this to be hoped that this will soon be remedied. It act in the courts of the United States, it is for the | is evident that this stamp currency is easily deon political considerations, on which the Legis ture is to decide. Until the legislative will be expressed, the court can only see its duty and obey

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of my great predecessors.

If it be said that the laws of war, being the laws of the United States, authorize the proclaelection. If such are not the objects of his visit, mation of martial law, I answer that in peace or it is a little singular that a Cabinet officer should in war no law can be enacted but by the legislative power. In England, from which the American jurist derives his principles in this respect, "martial law can not be used without the authority of parliament." (5 Comyns 229.) The authority of the monarch himself is insufficient. In the case of Grant vs. Sir C. Gould 3d, (Hep. B. 69.) which was a prohibition (applied for in the Court of Common Pleas,) as to the defendant as Judge Advocate of a court martial to permit the execution of the sentence of that military tribunal, the counsel who resisted the motion said it was not to be disputed that martial law can only be executed in England, so far as it is authorized Smira's only purpose in visiting Indiana just at by the mutiny act and the articles of war, all of which are established by Parliament or its authority, and the court declared it totally inacurate to state any other martial law, as hav-Administration, professedly relying for sup- ing any place whatever within the realm of

In the same case Mr. Justice Derbigny, in delivering his opinion, said: "To have a correct idea of martial law in a free country, examples must friends, can feel but little, if any, interest in the not be sought in the arbitrary conduct of absolute governments. The monarch who unites in his hand all the powers, may delegate to his generals an authority unbounded as his own. But in country is now passing we must presume entirely a republic, where the Constitution has fixed the extent and limits of every branch of government in time of war, as well as of peace, there can exist nothing vague, uncertain or arbitrary, in the

The Constitution of the United States, in which

everything oecessary to the general and individual security has been foreseen, does not provide that in times of public danger the executive power shall reign to the exclusion of all others. It does speakers all over the State is to impress upon the not trust into the hands of a dictator the reins of the government. The framers of that charter were too well aware of the hazard to which they would have exposed the fate of the republic by such a provision, and had they done it, the States DAWES, of Massachusetts, thus graphically and | would have rejected a Constitution stained with a clause so threatening to their liberties. In the meantime, conscious of the necessity of removing all impediments to the exercise of the executive power, in cases of rebellion or invasion, they have permitted Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in those circumstances if the public safety should require it. Thus far, and no farther, goes the Constitution. Congress has not hitherto thought it necessary to authorize that suspension. Should the case ever happen, it is to be supposed it would be accompanied with such restrictions as would prevent any wanthor of a justly celebrated work on the constitution of that country, "at the time of the invasion pended, but the executive power did not thus of itself stretch its own authority; the precaution was deliberated upon and taken by the representatives

consequence of the suspension of the act was limited to a fixed time. Notwithstanding the just fears of internal and hidden enemies, which the circumstances of the times might raise, the deviaas physically, and that he will return to his oner- tion from the former course of law was carried no farther than the single point we have mentioned. Persons detained by order of the government were to be dealt with in the same manner as those arrested at the suit of private individuals; the proceedings against them were to be carried on not otherwise than in a public place; they were to be tried by their peers and have all the usual legal means of defense allowed them, such as calling Can the President, then, without the authority of witnesses, peremptory challenge of jurors, &c.; of Congress, suspend the privilege of the writ of and can it be asserted that while British subjects The question is one of constitutional law and of times, American citizens are left at the mercy constitutional construction, and was, I think, gen- of the will of an individual, who may in certain erally considered as no longer open to controversy, cases, the necessity of which is to be judged of by until it was brought prominently before the public himself, assume a supreme, overbearing, unby the case of Merryman before the learned and | bounded power? The idea is not only repugnant venerable Chief Justice of the United States. In that case (24 Boston Law Reporter, page 78 and 79,) the highest judicial officer of the United Unite Under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has a right to call, or cause

of the people; and the detaining of individuals in

even the whole militia in any part of the Union, in case of invasion. This power, exercised by [he] had supposed to be one of those points of his delegate, has placed all the citizens subject to constitutional law upon which there was no military duty under military authority and mardifference of opinion, and that it was admitted on tial law. That I consider to be the extent of the martial law, beyond which all is usurpation of The clause upon which the question arises is found in the first article of the Constitution of but the judicial authority exists, and ought to be the United States, which treats of Congress and exercised whenever it is practicable. Even when circumstances have made it necessary to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, and such suspension has been pronounced by the competent authority, there is no reason why the administraof the Chief Justice in the case referred to is tion of justice, generally, should be stopped. sufficient, in my judgment, to show that the For, because the citizens are deprived temporarily power of suspension is a legislative and not an of the protection of the tribunals as to the safety executive power, and must be exercised, or its of their persons, it does by no means follow that they can not have recourse to them in all other

The proclamation of the martial law, thereproperly cited the authority of Mr. Justice Story, fore, can not have any other effect than that of and of the Supreme Court of the United States, when the Chief Justice's seat was filled by John Marshall, the ablest constitutional lawyer our country has produced. I can not forbear now to ought to be understood among us. To give it Justice which refers to the authority of Mr. Jus Constitution and laws of our country. tice Story, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Chief Justice says: "But to the exercise of the power of suspending That the doctrines of these decisions in regard

on habeas corpus, in reference to the constitu tional provision before referred to, says: "Rebellion and invasion are eminently matters of national concern, and charged as Congress is with the duty of preserving the United States from both these evils, it is fit that it should possess the power to make effectual such measures as it may deem expedient to adopt for their suppression p. 133. And (p. 134) "This power has never been exercised by Congress." And again (p. 149) "The provision (of the Constitution) relating to the writ of habeas corpus, limits the legislative power."

Those who have flippantly remarked that "no sound lawyer" would express the opinion that the President has not the authority to suspend the habeas corpus, will perceive, by the extracts quoted above, that some men, heretofore considered "sound lawyers," have expressed such opin-

From Cincinnati Price Current, Oct. 8. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The events of the week being on the whole more favorable to the national cause, the effect on Government securities has been favorable, causing an improvement in value and a corresponding decline in gold. Gold declined 1/2 @2 per cent. and Government

securities advanced 1/2 to 3 per cent. There has also been a large advance in State and railway securities and an immense business done in them The project of taking gold on deposit by the Government and paying interest for it at the rate of 4 per cent. has been like all Mr. Chase's plans, a success, and gives general satisfaction, furnish-

ing the Government with gold to pay the interest at a low rate of interest, and thus preventing the bad results of making purchases for this pur The supply of capital seeking investment con-tinues large in all the leading markets, far in excess of the demand, and good paper is in demand here at 8@10 per cent. per runum. The amount

of good commercial paper offering is now quite Exchange has ruled steady and rather firm all the week. The closing rates for exchange and

coin last evening were as follows: New York. ....\( \) dis@par. Gold. ..... 20prem. Silver. . ..... 15@16 prem. 1/8 prem. 22 prem. 18@19 prem. Demand Notes..... 18 prem. The scarcity of small notes and of change is still being felt, more especially by the poorer

faced and will therefore have to be returned constantly for redemption, so that the machinery for printing it will have to be not only extens ve but kept in constant use so long as this stamp currency is needed. If ample provisions are not made for supplying new stamps for those which may become defaced, it will be counterfeited to an alarming extent. The business during the week has been quite active and all kinds of foreign and domestic cotton goods have further advanced. Both as re-

gards security and profits, the trade of this city

has never before been in such a satisfactory posi

tion. Instead of stocks of goods being burden-

some as has generally been the case, the difficul-

ty is to keep up assortments, and then the steady advance insures profits without an effort, these accumulating even while the goods are in transitu from the place of importation or manufacture to the store of the merchant. It is now both pleasant and profitable to be a merchant.

The weather continues dry, though there have been some showers, but not enough in this locality to wet the parched earth. In other places north and west of this, however, there have been refreshing rains. The temperature has been up to a July standard, though the nights have been cool. In the middle of the day the thermometer ranged from 78 to 85 deg.

An advance in the seaboard markets, and a good local demand, caused au advance of fully 10c per bri. in flour, and the market closed very firm at our quotations. Superfine \$4 20a4 25, and extra \$4 30a4 40. Wheat advanced 2a3c, and has been in good demand. Corn and oats also advanced, and the market closed firm at our quotations. Whisky advanced to 30c, with a fair demand, which is met by holders freely, but there is no pressure to sell. The distillers are still working to some extent, but that they now make is being taxed. We understand that the leading distillers intend building alcohol distilleries in connection with their present establishments, for the purpose of being enabled to ship it abroad without having to advance the tax, and thus be deprived of large sums of money, pending the transit of the article to the seaboard. They will be enabled, in this way, to ship in bond from

their distilleries. There is a good demand for leaf and manufac tured tobacco, and all kinds have further advanced. It is thought that the crop in Kentucky will be quite short, because of the dry weather and the disturbed state of affairs in that State. Cheese is \$6c higher, with a demand rather in excess of the supply. Butter firm and unchanged. The supply of prime to choice is still inadequate to the demand

The army demand for bacon shoulders caused quite a buoyant market for them, and the sales here reached 600,000 lbs. at 41/4a41/c loose, chiefly the former rate; but, at the close, it was difficult to buy at 41/3c, as holders asked 43/4c, loose. Bulk shoulders sold to a considerable extent at 33/4c. Nothing worthy of note has been done in mess pork, bulk sides, or smoked sides. Mess pork is held at \$9 25a9 50, but could not be sold at over \$9. Bulk sides are held at 5c. and smoked at 534e, but in order to make sales 1/4c below these quotations would have to be accepted. Clear sides smoked are held at 61/4c, but 30 hhds. good sold at 534c, including packages, on Saturday. Contrary to the general expectation, there has been no demand for clear sides for a long time, nor for rib sides, so that heavy stocks are still in the hands of dealers, who expected that a good army demand would exist, and have acted accordingly. Common bams are dull, and are offered at 834c, canvased and packed. The stock of good brands sugar cured is about exhausted. 12c is the price. Summer sugar cured are selling at 10 to 11c. The demand for the lower grades of lard continues good, and 714c has been freely paid for butchers, without cooperage. There have been sales of prime made for November at 81gc, and for December at 71/2c, buyers furnishing cooperage. There has not been much done in old prime; the last sale was made at 81/90; it is held at 83/4c. The stock

here is quite light.

Beef cattle have not changed, the supply has been ample and rather in excess of the demand. Hogs in good demand at \$3 to 3 50 gross. The supply is fair. Packers, resident and from abroad, are now thinking seriously of the coming crop, and cogitating upon prices. The foreign demand will be the controlling regulator of the market, beyond a doubt, and there is no doubt that a large demand will exist from abroad, at prices equivalent to those of last year, which, by adding the difference in sterling exchange, would be close on to \$4, and as matters now stand, there is little doubt that prices will open at or over this rate. It is true that if gold or sterling exchange should decline, as they most assured will do should the war take a decided favorable turn in favor of the Union army, it would change the case very decidedly; but no matter what may be the result in this way, at as low prices as those of last year, an immense amount of the pork of the coming season will go to England and the continent. Sales of about 4,000 hogs were made during the week at \$4 net, to be delivered in the forepart of November, which would indicate a strong feeling on the part of packers.

Linseed oil is very scarce and has advanced to 81a82c, but there is none to be had, and these rates are therefore nominal. The new crop has been shipped East this year, owing to the fact that it paid better than to ship to this market, and hence the scarcity here.

The grocery market has been quite buoyant,

and prices have materially advanced; the advance in sugar is 16c, in coffee 1 16c and in molasses 2c.

The New Albany Ledger says: "The public confidence in Gen. Buell daily increases as the result of his splendid strategy and Generalship becomes more apparent. Next to George B. McClellan, Gen. Buell justly ranks as the great military genuis of the country. He may appear slow to some, but he is also sure. Six weeks hence, and all his traducers will be covered with

We commend this honest utterance to the at-